

Erratum

Molecular Testing Guideline for Selection of Lung Cancer Patients for EGFR and ALK Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors: Guideline from the College of American Pathologists, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and Association for Molecular Pathology: Erratum

A recently published article [Lindeman NI, Cagle PT, Beasley MB, et al. Molecular Testing Guideline for Selection of Lung Cancer Patients for EGFR and ALK Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors: Guideline from the College of American Pathologists, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and Association for Molecular Pathology. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2013;8:823–859] contains an error in Table 4, *EGFR* Mutation Prevalence in Different Lung Adenocarcinoma Patient Populations, and in Supplemental Table 5, *EGFR* Mutation Prevalence in Different Lung Adenocarcinoma Patient Populations. These analyses failed to distinguish between European Spanish and Latin American (Hispanic) populations. Re-analysis of the 4 studies originally cited as providing data for Latin American (Hispanic) populations led to the re-categorization of 369 patients, with only 3 remaining Latin American (Hispanic) patients, which was too limited for meaningful analysis of this population. The re-categorization of the remaining 369 patients did not make a significant change in the data for the other patient populations as originally presented in Table 4 and in Supplemental Table 5.

Reference:

Lindeman NI, Cagle PT, Beasley MB, Chitale DA, Dacic S, Giaccone G, Jenkins RB, Kwiatkowski DJ, Saldivar JS, Squire J, Thunnissen E, Ladanyi M. Molecular testing guideline for selection of lung cancer patients for EGFR and ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitors: guideline from the College of American Pathologists, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and Association for Molecular Pathology. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2013;8:823–859.

Erratum

Asbcopal Effects after Conventional and Stereotactic Lung Irradiation of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Erratum

The title of this article contained a spelling error and should have appeared as follows:

Abscopal Effects after Conventional and Stereotactic Lung Irradiation of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Reference:

Siva S, Callahan J, MacManus MP, Martin O, Hicks RJ, Ball DL. Asbcopal Effects after conventional and stereotactic lung irradiation of non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2013;8:e71–e72.

Erratum

Patterns of Failure after Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy or Lobar Resection for Clinical Stage I Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Erratum

The article that appeared on page 192 of the February 2013 issue of the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* contained an error. The first sentence of the article should have appeared as follows:

For patients with medically operable clinical stage I non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), lobectomy or pneumonectomy results in primary tumor control approaching 100% and 5-year overall survival of 53% and 43% for tumors 2 cm or less and 2.1 to 5 cm, respectively.^{1,2}

Reference:

Robinson CG, DeWees TA, El Naqa IM, Creach KM, Olsen JR, Crabtree TD, Meyers BF, Puri V, Bell JM, Parikh PJ, Bradley JD. Patterns of failure after stereotactic body radiation therapy or lobar resection for clinical stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2013;8:192–201.